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The Young Master

BAGHDAD BLAMES 'IMPERIALIST' PLOT

BAGHDAD Radio on Saturday blamed the attempted assassination of Premier Kassem on "a band of traitors, criminal, imperialist agents," but it gave no details of those allegedly responsible for the attack.

It was the first public reference to the person or persons whose names had been mentioned three times on Wednesday. The radio said "the sinful attack was the result of a plot hatched" by this group.

The statement came in a broadcast reporting a new medical bulletin on Kassem, which said he continued to improve and that his health was good. Kassem himself, his left shoulder in a cast, smiled and waved his bandaged hand from his hospital balcony on Saturday to cheering crowds clustered below.

Reports in Baghdad said that Col. Fadil 'n' Mahdi, head of the People's Court, was flying back from Peking, where he had gone to represent Iraq at celebration marking China's 10th anniversary. His sudden return prompted speculation that trials by his court might possibly be resumed.

The Baghdad newspaper "Al Akhbar" said a committee

Grivas Pledges Full Support For Cyprus Pacts

RHODES (Reuters). — General George Grivas, former Cyprus underground leader, yesterday pledged his support to the Cypriot people in implementing the London and Zurich agreements providing independence for the island, "without any concession."

On the conclusion of his three-day meeting with Archbishop Makarios, President of the Cyprus Republic, General Grivas said: "From today the implementation of the agreement is an object of permanent interest and sleepless vigil on the part of every Greek."

This statement is a concession on the part of the former rebel leader who had earlier charged that the London and Zurich agreements contained secret clauses regarding British bases on the island to which he was opposed.

This view of General Grivas had led to estrangement from Archbishop Makarios who felt his own political position undermined. The Archbishop had demanded support of the agreements by all concerned.

The Archbishop and the General leave here today, the former to Nicosia and the latter to his exile in Athens, having patched up this quarrel and agreed on the principle of future liaison to prevent further disputes.

11 Wounded In Beirut Gun Battle

Seven policemen and four criminals were wounded in a gun battle during which criminals broke out of a police station on Saturday in the Beirut suburb of Mahalat e-Nahr, the Arab News Agency reported, quoting an official announcement.

The Minister of Interior announced that the quarter has been surrounded by police who are continuing a hunt for "criminal elements."

Lunik III Begins Earthward Trip

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Lunik III, Russia's "long-range" moon rocket, yesterday evening reached its maximum distance from the earth with all its instruments functioning normally, Moscow Radio said.

It added that the rocket had started on its way back.

The radio said the rocket reached the distance of 201,400 miles from the earth at 17.00 GMT. An announcement that the rocket would reach its apogee at that time was earlier made by the Soviet news agency, Tass.

The moon's gravitational pull had been used to curve the rocket's flight to ensure its return towards the earth over the northern hemisphere, Tass said.

It added that on October 10 the space station would pass the earth at a distance of about 26,000 miles on its elliptical orbit around both earth and moon.

Tass reported from Tashkent that the concentration of meteoric showers which Lunik III would pass through on its journey back towards the earth were the first observed for 18 years.

The agency said: "In the next two days, with a clear sky it would be possible to see 'falling stars' right through the night."

KHRUSHCHEV HOME

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Premier Nikita Khrushchev arrived back in Moscow yesterday after his visit to Peking.

Leading Government and Communist Party officials and diplomats met him at Vnukovo Airport when his plane touched down from the Siberian industrial city of Novosibirsk.

The Siberian city was his fourth stop since he left Peking on October 4 after attending the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Communist Chinese regime.

Tibet Up Before UN After Bitter C'tee Wrangle

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Delegates braced themselves on Saturday for a bitter wrangle in the 22-member General Assembly as to whether or not the world organization should have a full-scale debate on Tibet during this session.

A move by Ireland and Malaya to have the Assembly discuss recent events in the remote, land-locked country has aroused strong feelings.

The debate in the Steering Committee on Friday as to whether the item should be recommended for inscription in the agenda of the 21-member Committee voted in favour, there were sharp exchanges between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the U.S. and Ireland on the other.

Most delegates said they would agree to discuss the Tibetan item, though there were reports that the Afro-Asian members were planning a move to postpone it at any rate for the time being.

Should the Assembly decide to put off a debate for a few days, the main Political Committee will then carry on with its discussion of disarmament, opened yesterday by Mr. Vassily Kuznetsov, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

U.N. Probe Group Ends Laos Mission

VIENTIANE (Reuters). — The U.N. fact-finding sub-committee which has been studying the situation in Laos since September 15 has completed its mission and will return to New York on Tuesday to prepare its report for the Security Council.

Franco-Maghreb Ice Thawing

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent PARIS. — Rumours of the impending release from prison of Ben Bella, the Algerian rebel leader, and the forthcoming arrival of an F.L.N. delegation in Paris, appear to be premature.

But the passage of diplomats between Paris on the one hand, and Rabat and Tunis, on the other, continues in a clear effort to break the "cycle of violence," an expression Premier Debré used in a broadcast interview on Saturday.

The Paris-Tunis agreement on reciprocal liberation of political prisoners is another sign in the ice-breaking Franco-Maghreb relations.

Reuter reported from Casablanca that Premier Ibrahim of Morocco, prior to flying on Saturday for U.N. Headquarters, had unilaterally converted the said F.L.N. delegation in Paris, and that no effort should be spared to achieve it. He said that Gen. de Gaulle's pledge of self-determination for Algeria was now "a question of finding a formula which could reconcile their two attitudes."

Meanwhile, a cooling-off in Franco-American relations is reported following a new message from President Eisenhower to President de Gaulle regarding the demand to install launching sites on French soil.

Gen. de Gaulle is not wholly satisfied with the result of the Eisenhower talks in Paris, and the French are not yet ready to agree to installation of the sites. But confidential correspondence between Gen. de Gaulle and Mr. Debré continues, both apparently hoping to reach full agreement.

The "Daily Mail" said it was the largest sum ever involved in a charge against a single person in British legal history.

The charge against him read in part: "That being entrusted by the State Building Society with £2.25m. to secure mortgages on property on behalf of 161 companies, he did unlawfully convert the said £2.25m. to his own use and benefit." He will answer the charges beginning November 4.

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Special Tourist Service

Social & Personal

The Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Nissan yesterday received for Kiddush in their name a 90-member group of the Pioneer Women of the U.S. and a group of 30 Hadassah women from the U.S.

Mr. B. Nath, President of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago, and Mrs. Nath, visited the Hebrew University on Friday and were received by Prof. N. Rotenstreich, Dean of Humanities.

Mr. Joseph Rapkin, Chairman, UJA Division, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rapkin were guests of honour at a University luncheon on Friday, given by the Chairman of the Executive Council, Mr. E. Gelber. Mr. and Mrs. Rapkin also visited the offices of the Jewish Agency, and were received by the Chairman, Mr. Zalman Shazar.

Mr. John Kane, Israel Bond Drive leader of Wilmington, Delaware, and Mrs. Kane, were host at a cocktail party and dinner for the 70-strong European literary Society group, now on a nine-day tour of Israel, at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv last night. Leaders of the delegation are Mr. Samuel Wachtel of Wilmington, and Mr. L. Arthur Greenstein, of Philadelphia. The tour has been organized by the Abraham Brothers Travel Agency.

Visitors to the Weizmann Institute last week included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenblum and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Margulies, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Samuel Schneider, of Warner Brothers, and Mrs. Schneider.

U.S. Steel Unionists To Fight Ike's Order

WASHINGTON. -- Union officials drafted plans on Saturday to fight President Eisenhower's effort to send 500,000 striking steel workers back to work for 80 days under court orders.

Labour leaders accused the President of "strike breaking" for invoking the Taft-Hartley labour law in the 80-day steel shutdown. Mr. Eisenhower used a national emergency provision of the law for the second time in four days when he took the first step on Friday to force a no-strike "cooling off" period in the steel dispute.

Meanwhile, dockers worked at overtime rates on Saturday to clear cargo which had piled up during an eight-day strike in ports from Maine to Texas. They were back in obedience to a 10-day restraining order issued by the Federal Court, which may extend it to the full 80-day period under the Taft-Hartley law when a Federal Judge holds a hearing next Thursday. (UPI, Reuter)

Fritz Bodenheimer Buried in Jerusalem

Prof. Fritz Shimon Bodenheimer, 62, was buried at Sanhedrin Cemetery in Jerusalem on Friday morning. The large funeral cortège included Hebrew University teachers, representatives of the National Institutions and friends. There were no eulogies.

Prof. Bodenheimer died in London on October 4. His body arrived here Thursday night by B.E.A.

Your Window On The Middle East

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

This weekly, airmailed from Jerusalem on Friday, and home-delivered in New York on Monday, will be indispensable to all readers abroad interested in Israel and the neighbouring countries.

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PAGE TWO

LAW REPORT The Jerusalem Post October 11, 1958

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Agranat, Silberg and Landau.

Zvi Weissman, 2, Haasen Insurance Co., Appellants v. Ruth Solomon, Respondent (CA 288/58).

Involved Who Recovered Gratuity Not Entitled To Damages

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered in C.C. 284/58.

Ruth Solomon, the respondent, was injured in a collision between a military vehicle and a car driven by Zvi Weissman, the first appellant. At the time of the accident she had been serving in the army and had been in the military vehicle in the course of duty. She was given a gratuity of IL570 and various small sums of money under the Invalids' (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law, 1949.

She later sued Mr. Weissman for IL21,000 damages in the Tel Aviv District Court. He asked for the case to be struck out in terms of section 18 A (a) (1) of the Invalids' Law, as amended in 1952, which provides that: Where a discharged soldier, or son of an invalided soldier, by him, is entitled to a gratuity or pension under this Law, and is entitled also to compensation under some other law, he may take legal steps in order to be awarded a gratuity or pension under this law, and also compensation under the other law, but he shall not recover both compensations under the other law and a gratuity, or pension under this Law. (Authorised translation)

Judge Lam rejected Mr. Weissman's application on two grounds: first, that the legislator had not intended that an injured person of his full compensation only because he had received a small gratuity or pension under the Invalids' Law, but had merely intended, in order to prevent double indemnity, that the gratuity or pension received by him should be deducted from the compensation awarded him under the Civil Wrong Ordinance or under any other law.

Secondly, that it was an analogy carried over from the rule laid down in connection with section 14(b) of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (and Judge Lam doubted that it could, as this latter had been enacted by the Mandatory Government, whereas the Invalids' Law had been enacted by the Israel legislator) that a study of the Supreme Court judgment in C.A. 158/57 (P.D. 11/151), C.A. 108/57 (Peaking 29/22) and C.A. 377/57 (Peaking 29/299) reveals that the fact that an injured worker has received workmen's compensation does not necessarily and automatically, in all circumstances, preclude him from paying damages to his employer.

Judge Lam allowed the appeal.

Judgment given on September 25, 1959.

DROP IN STATE'S DOLLAR DEBT

Israel's net foreign current indebtedness (total indebtedness less foreign currency reserves) dropped by \$20m. during the first part of the current fiscal year, the Ministry of Finance spokesman announced on Friday.

Mr. Weissman and the Haasen Insurance Company appealed against this decision. Mr. Weissman and Mr. Yegness for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Agranat, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, Justices Silberg and Landau concurring, said that Judge Lam's interpretation of section 18A of the Invalids' Law was in direct contradiction to the ruling of the Supreme Court in C.A. 158/57 (P.D. 11/151), C.A. 108/57 (Peaking 29/22) and C.A. 377/57 (Peaking 29/299) in all of which the Court had concluded that an injured person is not entitled to both compensation and a gratuity or pension, whatever the difference in the sums involved.

Turning next to Judge Lam's second reason for dismissing the appellant's application, Justice Agranat discussed C.A. 344/58, on which he had relied, in detail and concluded that in accordance with all three judgments in that case, the respondent would not, in the circumstances of the present case, be entitled to claim compensation in addition to the gratuity and other payments which she had recovered under the Invalids' Law.

Mr. Weissman and the Haasen Insurance Company appealed against this decision. Mr. Weissman and Mr. Yegness for the respondent.

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Turning next to Judge Lam's second reason for dismissing the appellant's application, Justice Agranat discussed C.A. 344/58, on which he had relied, in detail and concluded that in accordance with all three judgments in that case, the respondent would not, in the circumstances of the present case, be entitled to claim compensation in addition to the gratuity and other payments which she had recovered under the Invalids' Law.

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Today's Postbag**The Weather**

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. **Temperature:** 60° F.

Weather Synopsis: Low pressure centre over Central Mediterranean steering northwards and causing influx of cold air over Turkey.

MT. CANAAN 30 16 27 26

THIBERIAS 30 20 34 32

HAIFA PORT 30 19 38 27

NATANYA 30 17 28 28

TEL AVIV-KIRYA 30 18 25 27

TEL AVIV PORT 30 18 25 27

LYDIA AIRPORT 30 18 25 27

JERUSALEM 30 17 26 27

BEERSHEBA 30 18 30 29

ERITRA 30 18 30 29

****A) HUMIDITY** 8 8 p.m. B) MINIMUM TEMP. C) MAXIMUM TEMP. D) MAXIMUM TEMP. EXPECTED TODAY.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Osten Lundborg, Swedish Ambassador in Israel, from home leave. Mr. T. A. M. Dori, President of the Haifa Technical, and Mrs. Dori, from a holiday in Switzerland (by El Al).

Mr. Moshe Barnea, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Education, from Paris (by El Al).

Aluf-Mishne Shlomo Goren, Chief Army Chaplain, from Latin America (by El Al).

Mr. Yigal Allon, M.K., from the fifth annual conference of the Institute of Strategic Theory, at Oxford (by Alitalia).

Mr. Harold Gleitman, Member of the U.S.A. Board of Directors, New York City, and Mrs. Gleitman; Mr. T. Berenson, Member of Executive Committee of U.S.A. New York, and Mrs. Garner; Mr. T. Berenson, Member of Executive Committee, Combined Jewish Appeal of Boston, and Mrs. Berenson; Mr. and Mrs. E. Cummings of Montreal; all to tour Israel under U.S.A. auspices.

DEPARTURES

Prof. Ya'akov Bentor, Director of the Geological Survey, and Associate Prof. at the Hebrew University, for South Africa, on a lecture tour (by El Al).

Mr. Daniel Barneboim, the pianist, for a concert tour in Spain, Holland, England, Italy and Greece (by El Al).

NEW YEAR gift parcels were handed over to Armoured Corps soldiers who terminated their 10-day rest period in Tel Aviv on Thursday. The rest camp is run jointly by the Soldiers' Welfare Committee and the Municipality. The Armoured Corps has been "adopted" by the Tel Aviv Municipality.

THE MINISTRY of Commerce and Industry last week approved a IL175,000 loan for the construction of an ice factory and a cold storage warehouse in Kiryat Shmona.

MOSHE BARASH of Bnei Brak, who is suspected of having received electrical supplies valued at IL20,000 under false pretenses, was on Friday released on IL1,500 bail.

Housebreakers Enter Flat of Soviet Official

TEL AVIV. — The flat of a Soviet Embassy official in Ramat Gan was broken into on Wednesday night, but nothing was stolen.

Mr. Vladimir Belchenko, Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy, called the police, who found that the burglars had entered by the kitchen window. The flat is at 8 Rehov Sha'an.

(Elm)

Hamishmar, 'Lamerhav' Offices Riffled

TEL AVIV. — The local offices of Hamishmar paper "Al Hamishmar" and the Abud Ha'avoda paper "Lamerhav" were broken into over the weekend. The persons who broke into the premises apparently stole files and papers but took nothing. A complaint was lodged with the police, who are investigating.

WITCH DOCTOR' GETS 15 MONTHS

HAIFA. — A 59-year-old "witch doctor" Mohammed Sumari, was sentenced to 15 months in prison in the Magistrate's Court here on Thursday.

The accused had "treated" the hand injury of a boy, Yashin Afifi, as a result of which the hand became infected and the child had to undergo an operation.

For this offence, the accused was sentenced to three months in jail. In addition, the court activated a one-year suspended sentence imposed for previous offense.

Six Council Candidates Disqualified in Elat

HAIFA. — The local Elections Committee on Saturday night voided two of the 12 party lists that were submitted for the forthcoming elections to the Municipal Council. The chief offender was the Almog party, Mr. E. Moses, who topped Mapam's list, has been disqualified because his name did not appear in the local Voters' Register.

Five candidates of the National Religious Party were stricken from the list for the same reason. This leaves 59 candidates contesting nine Town Council seats.

G.Z.'s CONGRATULATE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

TEL AVIV. — A congratulatory message on the British Conservative victory was on Friday sent by Mr. Joseph Saphir on behalf of the General Zionist Executive, to Lord Hailsham, Chairman of the Conservative party.

MEIR: *Eliezer Meir*

Eliezer Meir

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Sunday, October 14, 1962

3 Shillings, 2 Shillings, 1 Shilling, 10 Shillings.

BRITISH of the ele-
LABOUR'S tions. I
FAILURE duced, while
deals con-
ducted until the very eve
of the British elections
conveyed the impression
that the Conservative and
Labour parties were running
neck and neck — Mr. Macmillan's party
in fact doubled its major-
ity in parliament.

As observers have been
prompt to underline,
Thursday's vote was not
only a vote of confidence
in the Tories, but also an
expression of non-confidence
in Labour, who lost
votes to the Liberals that
cost them many seats. It is
this aspect of the vote,
that, in the long run, is the
most important. The Conserva-
tives have obtained a
vote of confidence for some
obvious and a few less
obvious reasons. The most
obvious is, of course,
Great Britain's current
prosperity. In recent years
total personal incomes
have been rising at the
rate of a billion pounds
sterling per annum while
the gross national product,
the barometer of a nation's
economic health, climbed to
its highest peak in 1958.

The Conservative's slogan
"You have never had
it so good" is more than a
catch-phrase. Another es-
sential aspect of the cam-
paign was the personality
of Mr. Macmillan and the
foreign policy he has pursued.

In the field of foreign
affairs, the achievements
of Mr. Macmillan have been
significant. The British,
overcrowded in their small
island, are closely con-
cerned with the prospects of
nuclear warfare, and no
statesman has done more
than Mr. Macmillan to
bring a thaw into the cold
war during the past few
months. Taking into con-
sideration the bitter and
angry debate that has
flared up whenever Mr. Krushchev has met La-
bour leaders in Great
Britain or the U.S., the
British electorate has no
reason to believe that La-
bour would succeed better
than the Tories in bringing
about international re-
laxation of tension.

The Labour party seems
also to have misjudged pub-
lic feeling towards the Suez
campaign. Repeatedly Labour
spokesmen attacked Mr.
Macmillan for the part
he played in the "Suez
Adventure" and for the fact
that he has shown no signs
of regret for it. It appears
now that after all, the man
in the street does not believe
that Great Britain was so
wrong in trying to answer
force with force. The average
citizen was grateful to Mr.
Macmillan for having rapidly
repaired the damage done to
the indispensable alliance
with the U.S., as well as to
the tie with the Common-
wealth, without any in-
cessive self-accusations.

This was not Labour's only
mistake. Its programme con-
tinued to place too much em-
phasis on nationalization and
economic controls to please a
large part of the middle class,
without whose support La-
bour cannot come to power;
while the same programme
contained too few fresh ideas
to stir the imagination of the
radical elements which have
always constituted an impor-
tant part of the British elec-
torate. The British Labour
Party still re-hashed too many
familiar and traditional
economic policy that no
longer fits well into the
present atmosphere in West-
ern Europe. In fact, it suc-
ceeded only in frightening a
substantial number of voters,
without convincing those
who desire a change that La-
bour constitutes a genuine
alternative to the Tories. This
is why a vital six per
cent of the votes went to
the BNP.

Labour seems also to have
misjudged the common sense
of the voters by promising
an increase in old age pen-
sions and other social be-
nefits without any increase
in Income Tax; and by
promising a lowering of the
interest rates without any in-
flation — all at one and the
same time. The Tories in the
very last days of the electoral
campaign pointed out the in-
responsibility of such pro-
mises and it seems to have
paid off. This is certainly a
lesson all parties should
meditate in countries where
circles have some grasp of
their affairs.

Man on Moon by 1963

Soviet Plans Taken at Face Value in West

By BOB MURKIN

LONDON (UPI). — RUSSIA'S third moon rocket was no surprise to Britain's scientists, who have learned in the past two years that the Soviets are adhering strictly to a master plan for the conquest of space.

The broad lines of this

plan are not secret. It is an-

astonishing scientific research

that is making them possible.

British scientists who have

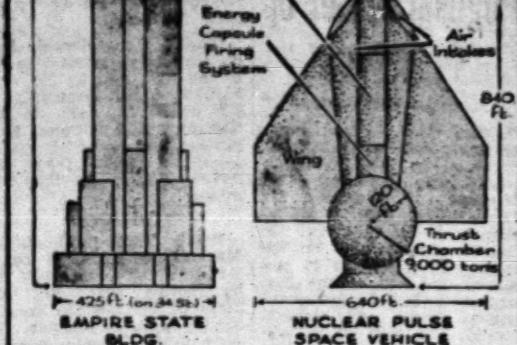
been reading the "small print" in Russian statements

and publications ever since

the Soviets hit the moon, be-

lieve the timetable to be as

follows:



An American conception of skyscraper-high space ship of the future.

Solving the Chinese Puzzle

By DAVID T.K. WONG

HONG KONG (NANA). — UNIVERSITIES and language institutes around the world are facing a major problem in the teaching of Chinese because of the changes introduced by Peking. The problem is whether to teach the traditional Chinese or the revised Chinese.

If they stick to the traditional Chinese the likelihood is that in a few years' time the students they now train — including potential government and diplomatic officials — will be totally incapable of handling Chinese documents.

On the other hand, if they want to adjust to the changes then professors and instructors must all plunge into Chinese studies again and what is taught would have to be constantly revised for many years to come.

Furthermore, there is the need for reading material in the revised Chinese to train the students, and since Chinese Government publications are the only ones which currently make use of the

revised Chinese, there is the danger of the students being subjected to a constant diet of Communist propaganda.

The revision of the language was born out of a desire to produce a literate and efficient labour force which could follow written instructions and understand the markings on the switches and dials of complicated modern machinery. The revision of the language has followed two main directions: the simplification of existing characters and the introduction of phonetics.

Simplified Alphabet

So far 517 characters have been simplified, many out of all recognition to people trained in the pre-Communist era. More simplified characters will be announced from time to time until all changes deemed necessary to the language have been made.

The phonetics plan, ratified by the national people's congress in 1958, has been the mainstay of Chinese language reform for decades. It is based on the 26 letters of the English alphabet but as used by the Communists to come.

Officers have gone out to ensure that the phonetic alphabet is used "on all kinds of manufactured goods, wrappings, merchandise, signboards of organizations, schools and enterprises" so that the masses may keep in touch with the phonetic alphabet at all times and in all places.

But changes in the language itself are not the only things that students of Chinese have to worry about.

Since the Communists came to power, they have introduced a host of new phrases and terminology like "The Five Anti's" or "The Four Guarantees" or "The Eight-Word Constitution" which are practically meaningless to people living outside the Peking orbit.

Editors, witnesses, etc.

The Herut movement is apparently headed for a landslide. The box planted in the Ze'ev Fortress, next to Mr. Begin's office, netted a count which does not portend well for the present ruling circles.

Herut 64 per cent
Mapai 36 "

M.R., leader and orator: "People keep asking me, why am I for Herut? I simply see them as an alternative."

RACIAL SPLIT IN SEPHARDI CAMP

We also set up an experimental balloting box in the halls of the German Immigrants Association, so that we might feel the pulse of the West European intelligentsia.

The halls had been hired that evening for a bar mitzvah.

MAPAI 45 per cent
Mapam 30 "

S.R., druggist: "Before Adut, I used to vote for Mapam. Now my hat is Herut."

Yeshiva students, etc.

MAPAI 45 per cent
Mapam 30 "

S.R., druggist: "Before Adut, I used to vote for Mapam. Now my hat is Herut."

Ephraim Kishon
Chief Pollster

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

Picking of Citrons on Succot (FEAST OF TABERNACLES)

Pilgrims who have arrived to celebrate Succot (the Feast of Tabernacles) will go out to Petah Tikva groves on Wednesday morning, October 14, 1962, to pick citrons for the Feast.

The citrons will be brought to Mount Zion and will be handed to pilgrims at special ceremonies to be held there this coming Wednesday and Thursday.

All those wishing to take part are requested to register by phoning either Jerusalem, 4905, or Tel Aviv 20777.

THE ISRAEL OFFICE British Zionist Federation and HITAHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA

WELCOME

The First Federation of Zionist Youth (Kineret Society) Study Mission to Israel
and invite past members of the F.Z.Y.
to meet the group

in JERUSALEM:
on Tuesday, October 16,
at 8:30 p.m., at 22 Rehov
David Marcus, Talbiyah.

in TEL AVIV:
on Thursday, October 18,
at 8:30 p.m., at the Karen
Hayesod Hall, Sha Rehov
Hayarkon.

Price: 475 Pruta
On sale everywhere



FRIDAY'S PRESS

Stormy Political Weather

Davar (Histadrut) writes

that the attempt on Kassem's life is part of Nasser's con-
spiracy to dominate Iraq's oil and other Arab countries,

which constitutes a problem of prime importance for the entire region. We therefore

hope more than ever that the con-
tinued guidance of the experienced

Hezkel (Mapam) is taking us through stormy waters. Hamodia (World Aguda) asserts that from Israel's point of view there is no difference between Nasser and Kassem, since both are her enemies and both wish her ill. It is not to defend Kassem's regime that we condemn Nasser's intrigue, but to expose it to the world.

Ha'aretz (non-party) notes

with satisfaction that our election campaign has thus far been comparatively quiet and orderly and hopes that the approaching climax will not spoil the record. The pa-

per then refers to the proposed police action against the Herut party for holding an open air meeting and thereby disturbing public order. While each and every party, the paper holds, has the right to present its views before the public, this must be done in an orderly fashion and without disrupting the normal functioning of public life.

Ha'atzof (National Religious) warns its orthodox readers that the Mapai leadership is conspiring to break the religious party front and gives a number of examples of acts and utterances of

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Chief Rabbinate Represents Challenge to Religious Unity

By Rabbi T.H. Stern

NOW that the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Dr. Isaac Ha-levy Herzog, is gone, we must be on guard lest the office of the Chief Rabbinate passes on with him. The sole purpose of a Chief Rabbinate in Israel is to preserve the religious unity of *Klal Yisrael*; if that can not be achieved, then it is futile even to seek a successor to the post.

Who accepts the authority of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel? At the extreme right, the Netord Karta the Agudat Yisrael and the deans of the major Yeshivot in Israel refuse to accept the authority of the Chief Rabbi. In fact some extremists have placed a "no" on Hechal Shlomo, the Chief Rabbinate's office in Jerusalem. The Labour groups have appointed a Minister of Religious Affairs who would offset the Chief Rabbinate, and a "Hasidic Rebbe" as the head of the religious department of Mapai. The General Zionists in Israel may respect the Chief Rabbinate but could get along very well without it.

It comes down to the fact that the Chief Rabbinate is the party Rabbinate of the Mizrahi, and the Hapoel Ha-mizrahi, who happens to be a double minority group in Israel, a minority within the religious minority. The Mizrahi needs and wants and expects the Chief Rabbi. With all respect to the Mizrahi ideology of which I am a strong supporter, I feel that the Chief Rabbinate should be above party lines. It is to represent all Jewry.

Division of Interests

As far as world Jewry is concerned, the division of interests is even clearer. The Conservative and Reform elements cannot adhere to the doctrine of the Chief Rabbinate which is an Orthodox institution. European and Latin American Orthodox have supported the Chief Rabbinate wholeheartedly and will do so in the future regardless of who the Chief Rabbi may be, but the Orthodoxy of the United States is very much divided both on the personality of the Chief Rabbi and the office of the Chief Rabbinate.

The orthodox Rabbincal Council of America always favoured the recognition of the Chief Rabbinate, but such a relationship would always remain a one-way street, because the Chief Rabbinate of Israel would never in return recognise the R.C.A. as the supreme Orthodox Rabbinate of the U.S. in the face of the presence of America's "Agudas Ha-rabonim." In fact, while the "Agudas Ha-rabonim" never acknowledged the Chief Rabbinate of Israel as a supreme authority, the two bodies recognise and respect each other. On the whole, it is probable that the Chief Rabbinate of Israel has more followers outside Israel than in Israel proper.

In the spring of 1943 a plan presented to Chief Rabbi

Herzog was mapped out in private talks with the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, the Chief Rabbi of France, Rabbi Maimon, and the late Rabbi Zerach Gold of Jerusalem. Rabbi Herzog asked the writer to put the plan in writing and copies were mailed to all the members of the Chief Rabbinate.

The Chief Rabbinate and rabbinical organizations the world over were to proclaim the Chief Rabbinate of Israel as the Supreme Rabbinic Seat. Each capital city would have an envoy of the Chief Rabbinate, with regional representatives in every major urban community. This foreign department of the Chief Rabbinate would be responsible for maintaining universal Jewish standards and codes and for fostering religious life in the respective communities. A network of such "embassies" would make up the bona fide Rabbinate of the world and assure the preservation of *Klal Yisrael*. In essence, this plan was a compromise between Rabbi Maimon's Sanhedrin plan and the anti-Sanhedrin plan of Rabbi Herzog.

The late Chief Rabbi then expressed the fear that "Agudas Ha-rabonim" of the U.S. would constitute an obstacle to implementation. "Rabbi Stern," he told me, "if the 'Agudas Ha-rabonim' will accept the plan, it may be the beginning of a great era that will set up universal halachic standards." The fear that "Agudas Ha-rabonim" might reject the plan was grounded on two of its aspects: that the Supreme Rabbinate of Israel would be limited to Israel Rabbis alone and that the composition of the Supreme Rabbinate would be decided by party lines rather than on the basis of scholarly qualifications. The first problem could have been solved easily with the inclusion of rabbis from the diaspora; but this great moment in creativity seems to have arisen independently and simultaneously in this immense area spanning the Pacific and the Atlantic.

This instance of pacifism comes at a time when we need men of decision. Let us hope that the selection of a

America. The historic tragedy of the matter is that Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik sat there throughout the meeting, witnessed the secret balloting, listened to the arguments pro and con, accepted this defeat as the decision of a "democratic majority" and refused to cast a vote on the pretence that he was Chairman of the "Vad ha-Halacha."

Merger Vote
Is there a halachic stand on the issue of merged Rabbinic bodies? If there is, Rabbi Soloveitchik surely knew the halachic answer. Then why did he keep silent? Why did he permit Torah law to be voted down by a "majority"? His allowing such a crucial issue to be settled by a vote invoking the *halacha* is a clear answer where he stands in opposition to the Conservative infiltration into Rabbinate ranks. This neglect has done irreparable damage to Orthodoxy whether or not he seeks the high post of Chief Rabbi, because the question of non-orthodox representation in the religious framework of the State of Israel will have to be dealt with sooner or later.

The late Chief Rabbi may be right in his fear that the "Agudas Ha-rabonim" might reject the plan was grounded on two of its aspects: that the Supreme Rabbinate of Israel would be limited to Israel Rabbis alone and that the composition of the Supreme Rabbinate would be decided by party lines rather than on the basis of scholarly qualifications. The first problem could have been solved easily with the inclusion of rabbis from the diaspora; but this great moment in creativity seems to have arisen independently and simultaneously in this immense area spanning the Pacific and the Atlantic.

With national elections

coming up, it is the challenge of Mizrahi to rise above political interests. Mizrahi should sponsored a world conference of religious Jewry, inviting all religious elements irrespective of political views. That conference shall decide the function of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel according to the plan favoured by Rabbi Herzog.



Jerusalem Service.

Photo by Braun

Greatest Challenges

The Chief Rabbinate may become the greatest challenge of our time: it can divide or unite the religious community of world Jewry. It is more important for us to define the scope of the Chief Rabbinate and what its functions should be than to decide on the personality of the Rabbi.

With national elections

or any other constructive universal plan.

When the functions and competencies are decided, be it local, international, Orthodox, or community level, so that it may become a symbol of religious unity for the people of Israel, the proper person will surely be found to occupy such a seat of honour.

Rothschild Manuscript is Unique Jewish Record

Renaissance Banker was Patron of Artists and Scribes

By KARL KATZ

WITHIN approximately 25 years (1475-1500), in a vast area stretching from Japan to Italy, some of the world's greatest works of art which combine fine calligraphy and painting were created.

There may have been cultural, economic or geographic influences to account for this remarkable period, but this great moment in creativity seems to have arisen independently and simultaneously in this immense area spanning the Pacific and the Atlantic.

World Conference

The plan was never abandoned; it was merely neglected because of the failure to reach the first stage, namely, to call a world Rabbincal Conference where the Rabbis would agree. Today the plan is very much needed, and again very susceptible to failure, but for a new reason: the Conservative elements would revolt against a supreme network of Rabbincal authority that would automatically exclude them from being Rabbis. A harbinger of their demand to be included may be seen in the fact that the recent convention of the Rabbincal Council of America defeated a motion to sever relations with the New York Board of Rabbis, a Conservative organization which is the New York branch of the Synagogues Council of Tel Aviv.

This 25 year span of artistic creativity actually occurred after the invention of the printing press which brought to a virtual end the art of manuscript writing.

The Rothschild Manuscript is the cooperative effort of many artists who were brought together by one wealthy man (Moshe ben Yekutiel Hacohen), each of whom contributed his special talent to the realization of this volume. Calligraphers, miniaturists, gliders, illustrators and illuminators from Northern Italy were commissioned and formed a separate workshop so that some Renaissance gentlemen could have this omnibus manuscript.

473 Leaves

These different artists and craftsmen worked together for years on a large scale to write, decorate and gild over 473 leaves of soft vellum measuring 16 x 21 centimetres. The Ferrarese patron suggested a certain text to be included, a special composition, and after a certain transition to be written, but the work would proceed till its dictum was reached. In this way 47 separate books, both secular and religious, were deftly lettered in Ashkenazi calligraphy, illustrated in the finest 15th century North Italian tradition and gathered together in this one magnificent omnibus. Pralms, Job, the Psalms, Ethics of the Fathers are combined in one volume with Josephus, Aristotle, Ancient Fables and the Death of Alexander the Great, to mention

but a few of the leaves of this wide range of this Italian Renaissance gentleman's worldly and religious interests.

Moshe ben Yekutiel Hacohen most likely was a banker, probably in Ferrara, Germany, where he had settled in Italy following the wave of persecution in their own country and established a rather important community there.

The patron's Ashkenazi background is seen in the calligraphy and the technical apparatus utilized as well as in the religious traditions.

While the book is now in the possession of the British Museum, it is not known who illuminated this codex with exquisite taste and included an abundance of luxurious floral decorations, fabulous birds and animals, gilding swans, running hares, leaping deer, monkeys and even wild boars. All of these miniatures (which number over 300) but there were also a few individuals who illuminated this codex with encyclopedic content but more so due to its artistic lavishness.

Though there are a number of Quattrocento Italian Hebrew illuminated and illustrated manuscripts in existence, not one of them can be compared to the Rothschild Manuscript No. 24. This volume is unique not only because of its encyclopedic content but more so due to its artistic lavishness.

The scribes who wrote responsible for the millions of minutely written Hebrew characters, each one carefully formed and expertly written in the finest black gall-nut ink, represent craftsmen of the highest excellence. There were two and possibly more scribes who dedicated themselves to this task of preparing the manuscript which covers slightly less than 1,000 pages of square Ashkenazi script.

(See Illustration on Page 8)

A few of the leaves of this wide range of this Italian Renaissance gentleman's worldly and religious interests.

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Unusual Clock Rings Out Isaiah's Dream of Peace

By NOEMI AMZALAK

TWENTY-four times a day, every day in the week, the prophet Isaiah's dream for the peace of mankind is symbolically repeated when the "Clock of Peace" Mr. Moshe Meiman's ingenious creation, strikes the hour of the day at the Kfar Me-nashé home for the aged.

The clock chimes the hour in two repetitive notes that stand for the two syllables of the Hebrew word for peace: Shalom. At the same time the mechanism performs the oldest rite of armament: Two small silver swords are rhythmically beaten into miniature shapes of plowshares and pruning-hooks against the background of the messianic message: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah II: 2).

Conveying ideas by means of clocks is Mr. Meiman's avocation: "you read a book and forget its message, but you cannot escape an idea which looks you up in the face each time you want to know the hour of the day" he says.

Mr. Meiman, now 70, prides himself that in Hebrew his name is identical with Maimonides. Born in Poland, he settled in Paris in 1908 and for many years he pursued the life of a prosperous watchmaker so that he could afford to indulge in his favourite hobby — the creation of "message" clocks. When Bialik visited Paris in 1932 Mr. Meiman offered to make him a present of a clock which would play the Hebrew national anthem. Bialik died two years later, but the clock, finished a short time afterwards, is still a showpiece at the Bialik House in Tel Aviv.



Moshe Meiman with his "Clock of Peace."

When Mr. Meiman came to Israel in 1930, he was accepted at the Malben village for the aged. But he could find no consolation for the loss of the clock that had remained in France. Last year Malben recovered it and now hangs at the Kfar Me-nashé home cultural centre, where Mr. Meiman now lives. It is a child and explains its intricate mechanism to visitors with a modesty that is mingled with pride.

U.S. Offer

The idea of peace, incorporated into the clock by various symbols, is a universal one but the key that sets it going is inscribed in the "Land of Israel" from whence Mr. Meiman believes the idea will be spread. This is also the reason why he would not consider letting the clock be taken out of the country, although a generous offer was made by a Jewish Ethnological Museum in America. "Besides, what do I need money for? I cannot take it with me when I go, and I have no one to leave it to," he said.

Mr. Meiman believes that the way to peace is through the refinement of human qualities. This is why instead of numbers the clock's hands pursue symbols indicating Grace, Compassion and other

ten years went into the creation of the "Clock of Peace," and another 20 years elapsed before it could be publicly displayed, symbolically enough — amidst old-age reminiscences. The creator of the clock also looks back sadly to the tragic past; the next clock he intends to create will be a memorial for the six million Jews slaughtered by the Nazis.

Unique Synagogue in South Wales

By JULIAN MELTZER

THERE is a great deal to be said for the thesis that a synagogue exterior, like the social appearance of a minority community, takes on the protective outer colouring of its environment.

The marble-pillared facade and structure of Reform Jewish temples in large American cities make them look like nothing so much as cathedrals in miniature. In some parts of Europe, especially France and Italy, the resemblance of Jewish houses of worship to churches is almost uncanny. I once saw a synagogue in Turkey that could delude one into believing it was a mosque.

Jewish life in the Diaspora has been transformed in many respects through the operation of these social defence mechanisms.

Half-Top Structure

An example of this kind of architecture is the 90-year-old synagogue at Merthyr Tydfil, in South Wales, where I spent a pleasant weekend recently as the guest of the president of the Jewish community, Mr. Abe Sherman, and Mrs. Sherman.

The synagogue is built at the top of a hilly street and abuts on the lovely grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman's estate on one of the highest points in the Vale of Merthyr, in the heart of the Welsh coalfield.

Merthyr, the country town of Glamorgan, lies half-way between Cardiff and Swansea. There are numerous relics here of the Roman legions which pitched their camps among the valleys of South Wales over 2,000 years ago. Cardiff is the derivative of "Caer-Defid," the Camp of David. I was told.

Merthyr Tydfil was once the home of the Welsh coal and iron industry. Today it is in the centre of a number of small industries but shares the economic decline of other parts of Wales.

We could stand the sun no longer and left the cabin. From a ledge, we could see the road below.

There they were. Beautiful colour tanks, with big white stars painted on the sides, were moving slowly and majestically in an orderly line. I stood rooted to the spot, forcing my mind to believe what my eyes saw.

We couldn't keep our balance running down the steep hill. For the soldiers below this must have been a view to behold, the avalanche of human snow-balls. When we reached the road the tanks were looking out of the open hatches with amazement.

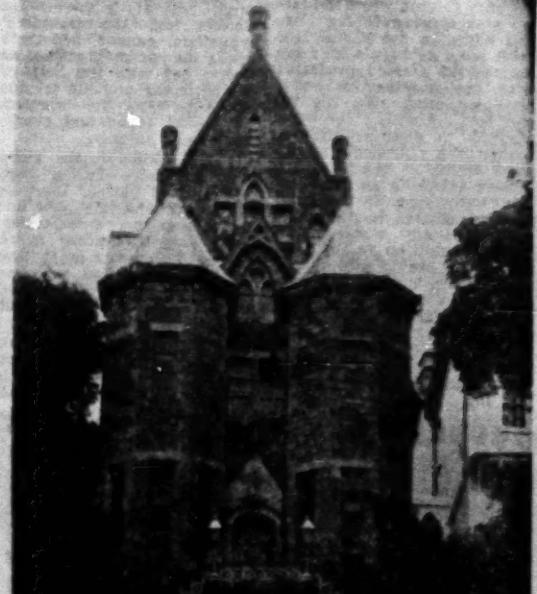
They recognized us by our striped uniforms. They tossed food to us — oranges, candy bars, cigarettes, K-rations.

"You Jewish!" yelled one soldier.

"Yes," we chorused.

"Kol Od Be L'evos Psalms," he sang.

(Copyright)



The synagogue at Merthyr Tydfil.

in Merthyr only a few years, however, most of them working in the local iron mills and then left for Canada and the U.S.

Haven of Refuge

After the First World War there was a flourishing community of well over a hundred families, and these took in Jewish refugee children from Europe. Cardiff was always crowded for Friday evening and Sabbath services, and on the High Holidays there was hardly room for the overflow congregation.

But with the end of the war they all left. Merthyr now has only 20 or 25 families and year by year some of them leave.

Old Jewish Community

There were Jews in Merthyr well over 150 years ago mainly small tradesmen, shopkeepers and travellers. The present synagogue, dating from 1870 and now the third to be built in the town, it stands on a hill so that, in accordance with Jewish tradition, it may look upon the town.

Coming up the hill, I was struck by the impression it gives of a Welsh Methodist convention with its typical "vertical" towers. The interior, however, is conventionally synagogal, with a beautifully timbered pulpit and other appurtenances, including an ingenious arrangement for individual memorial lights.

The community in Merthyr today has dwindled considerably. In the early part of the present century, it was the home of hundreds of Jewish families, many of whom came after the Kishineff pogrom. They stayed

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THE POWERFUL SOYA BEAN IN OUR DAILY BREAD

By Charles Weiss
SOYA beans are associated in the minds of most people with Chinese restaurants and chop suey; if they are more knowledgeable, they probably know that a good bit of our cooking oil and margarine are extracted from the bean. But what most people do not know is that all bread baked in Israel contains at least three per cent of high protein soybean flour.

This is not a new departure: the Government has been adding the toasted soybean oil cake to the flour if not the bakers for some time. Now, however, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is interested in doubling the soya content of our bread, and many of us, without knowing it, have already served as guinea pigs and have eaten bread containing six and even nine per cent. The tests, run a few months ago in Haifa and Jerusalem, achieved their aim: no one was able to distinguish which loaf had the soya.

Compared to that of more advanced countries in the West, the Israeli diet contains a relatively small amount of protein, and much of what is consumed is in the bread we eat. It is estimated that of the 20 grams of animal and vegetable protein consumed daily per person in Israel, about 35 grams is in bread, the rest in other vegetables and in meat and meat products (eggs, milk, etc.)

Unfortunately, the protein baked into bread is difficult to assimilate — dieticians tell us that it lacks a vital amino acid present in animal protein, and, of course, in soya. This is what is behind the Ministry's programme: soya contains an amino acid called lysine which complements the amino acids in the wheat protein and enables the body to assimilate it.

Lower income groups, whose staff of life is literally bread, would benefit most from the soya additive. Persons with more balanced diets would also derive some good —



HOWARD L. ROACH

edible oil (about 85 per cent of America's margarine is made from soya oil) — while the principal application of the oil cake is in livestock fodder.

Babies who are allergic to cow's milk, and there are many, can get by, and be the worse for soya milk. Ground and water-milled, the soya comes out in a colour and consistency like milk. It is then dried and sold as such or in baby food preparations. Reconstituted with water, it is used in the baby's formula, or can even be curdled and manufactured into cheese.

Commenting on the Ministry of Commerce plan to use soya flour in bread, Mr. Roach noted that one country, Colombia, requires bakers

Porcelain-Like Tableware

By Zeev Schul

A small multi-coloured array of locally produced plastic household goods has been enlarged by a newcomer, Ornamin, a producer, at Mishmar Haemek under licence from its Swiss inventors.

This is perhaps the most porcelain-like plastic yet developed. It is in many ways a typical product of the Swiss and their conservative approach even to such new-fangled ideas as plastics. Their research created a new material which did not attempt to out porcelain from its time-honoured pedestal, but rather to supplement its use by offering a few modern improvements.

In appearance, texture and weight, Ornamin is deceivingly like porcelain. But it is less break-prone. One of its other distinguishing characteristics is its relatively simple production, and the fact that it can be manufactured in an unlimited number of designs and colours, blended indelibly into its surface.

It is of course difficult to assess the life span of new tableware. Ornamin is, however, reported to be increasingly popular in Europe. Some of the world's most lavish advertisers, such as

by law to use a certain proportion of soya in their dough mixture. In the U.S. the Council has not been as interested in legislation as in educating the public to appreciate the beneficial qualities of soya-enriched bread. Today, such bread is sold under a variety of trade names, and hardly a bakery does not include a soya "health bread" in its line.

One application for soya flour with which Mr. Roach was not acquainted but which is gaining support in the Ministry, is its use as a substitute or additive to chick peas in *felafel*. Soya flour used in tests has resulted in a product that even the most discerning sabsa could not tell from the real thing, while the protein content is almost double.

The patio idea, the sunken living room and the use of metal instead of wood as a base for furniture created special interest. Eckman's collection of kitchen equipment, the new model Ancor washing machine, Zager's carpets and tamales, curtains and interior decor also came in for a good deal of comment. Some of the firms that exhibited were flooded with inquiries and customers as

well. The Better Homes Exhibition, sponsored jointly by Savyon and The Jerusalem Post, closed on the eve of Rosh Hashanah after three weeks, it had been visited by over 20,000 persons. Many were prospective home buyers and the rest either people who were looking for new ideas to improve their homes or others who took this opportunity to see the Savyon development.

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Restitution is Major Factor

Third of Population Recipients. But Most Payments are Trifling

By a Special Correspondent
PERSONAL indemnification claims against Germany have yielded Israel a foreign exchange income of over \$30m. (235m. marks) in 1957 and 1958. Personal restitution payments are thus now one of the foremost items in the national economy — more important than reparations; and since indemnification involves tens of thousands of citizens the need to encourage rational use is all the greater yet it seems that is not sufficient though that has been given to this aspect.

International Jewish organizations have formed the United Restitution Organization (URO) to represent, as a quasi-official institution, the interests of the claimants in Germany. The State of Israel has set up a special division to maintain the direct contact which only intergovernmental relations can achieve. The work of URO has been well integrated with that of the Israel Government division: the recent decision in favour of the victims of the Jascha massacre was the result of close cooperation among all institutions, under the leadership of Kurt May, the head of URO. This decision came after a general refusal to consider the claims of Ruthian immigrants, in an important step forward; it indicates the effect of the energetic and skilful management of indemnification problems in Rheinland-Pfalz by the new head, Ministerialrat Dr. Melbong; it may perhaps indicate a certain improvement in the general climate in Germany as far as indemnification is concerned — after the detection of serious abuses, part of the German press and some of the parties actually opposed restitution.

The State of Israel itself has taken the lead in preventing such abuses: Israel is the first state outside Germany to have imposed the penalty of imprisonment for those guilty of such misdemeanours.

Recipients Attitude

HOWEVER, whilst all this is being done, little appears to be done on the economic level. The organizations representing the recipients feel that the economic importance of the indemnification payments is not fully appreciated, and that not enough is done to encourage the speedy processing of all the numerous claims.

The recipients as a class, apparently disappointed with the attitude of the Government, are not satisfied either with the efforts of their own spokesmen; witness the formation of new organizations, in competition with the old-established Irgun Oled Meretz Europa.

It is largely overlooked that the average award to the individual recipient is small, and unlikely to effect a substantial improvement in his standard of living. There are, of course, exceptions: some awards of sizable one-time payments coupled with satisfactory pensions. But the average sum awarded in the period April-June 1958 by the German indemnification office for deprivation of liberty was 220 marks — \$30 for all the suffering in a concentration camp or ghetto. The average capital award for the loss of one's professional career was 6,700 marks, or \$1,800.

These figures are averages of all payments, made by Germany; there are no parallel comprehensive statistics for Israel. The figures published by the URO Israel after all, however, represent reliable samples of awards to Israelis, as the URO represents more than one-fifth of all Israel claims. The URO statistics show:

for 1958, 9,256 awards totalling \$7.3m. marks, and for the first half of 1958, 4,619 awards totalling 26.4m. marks. This means an average of \$,700-6,200 marks, or some \$1,450 for all awards under all awards.

Neither are the pensions very high; the URO statistics for 1958 show 1,058 new pensions, averaging 330 marks (\$80) monthly.

Amounts of this modest size can hardly lead to large-scale spending on luxuries, certainly not on cars or luxury flats.

No one who is familiar with the problem will be surprised

at these statistics. Indemnification now does not primarily concern the pre-war settlers from Germany; they represent less than one-fifth of all claims. Nor should the statistics indicate anyone to be little the effort made by some leading German figures today to help victims of Nazi oppression. These leaders, both in the Government and in the opposition, have done their very best to carry the indemnification laws through; in the face of strong resistance by the upper class and little sympathy among the masses; nor would the laws be implemented without the continuous efforts of these leaders — we all know the names of Boehm, Frenzel, Lipschitz and Melbong.

Further Areas
It should be well understood that any improvement or speed-up in indemnification payments now primarily affects immigrant groups and Nazi victims from Central and Eastern Europe. Jascha has substantially enlarged; new instructions have been issued by the Rheinland-Pfalz indemnification office (again Dr. Melbong) to pay a small pension to rabbits from Czechoslovakia who were dismissed from their offices in the Nazi period. Czechoslovakia rejects all claims to pensions or social insurance payments where the claimant resides in Israel.

As things are, the average payment is likely to grow smaller, and larger (The German law often provides for higher payments in respect of damage suffered in Germany). And the smallness of the individual payment throws into relief its importance for the national economy. In England, an annual \$5m. unrequited imports would have been negligible; but the Bank of Israel's foreign exchange reserves have risen since 1955 by about \$60m. an increase from indemnification payments totaling \$150m.

Indemnities are non-recurrent receipts. Most individual recipients will not be willing to spend them on current consumption; they will set them aside against non-recurrent expenditure. Only the fear that money saved might precipitate inflation encourages immediate spending.

Unless sufficient consideration is shown, the confidence of the citizen should be undermined, slowly but surely. Any Government needs the con-

tinuation of the small saver and the potential saver.

Certainly, it is difficult for the Government to do justice to such a large group of people, comprising one third, or more, of Israel's population. But there seems to be some ground for the dissatisfaction of which one hears so much amongst the recipients of indemnification payments. The touchstone is the use of the foreign exchange which becomes available to Israel from the counterpart in Israel.

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